ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERINGS

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,016—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I.-COROMANDEL	6632	F. H. Seymour	11th June.
* GANGES	4280	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.I.-INDIA	3960	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
R.I.-ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4280	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.I.-PENINSULAR	3987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	30th "
R.I.-BRITANNIA	6235	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I.-CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
R.I.-ROME	3545	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the impropriety of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT FOR STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

Through Bookings are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	7,341	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Reiling	4,351	6th June.
GUSELA	L. Brelich	2,269	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,220	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 4, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

...NCH MAIL STEAMERS.

...OURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

...TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

...ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
KAISKA	4,335	LeCâtepellier	11th June.
NATAL	4,071	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF LONDON.	3026	Whish	about the 8th June

THIS steamer is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY—2, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—3, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 20 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered: FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS—ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cable Message about Rs. 5, and NO COMMISSION charged for Remittances.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied on specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without delay, and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to ventilation.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL-WAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of liberal consideration.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS, Guide-books, and General information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—ALEXANDER, GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of Berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial man and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, etc., the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is its historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. RATHORE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars, OF ALL DEALERS.

1880 Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, rates as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Slirups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

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Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

AND

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

THE

ORIENTAL

OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The

Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,

Lowest Safe Rates,

Liberal Surrender Values,

Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and any other species of insects. Sports men will find this valuable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also hares for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
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WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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—TREACHER'S—

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—HIGHLAND MALT—

—SPECIAL LIQUEUR—

PURE, WHOLESOME, RELIABLE.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.

By Paolo Mantegazzi.

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The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

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"Excessively clever."—"Times."
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TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
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LADIES' FANS.
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OPERA GLASSES.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS, FITTED.
HAND BAGS.
BRIEF BAGS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most, the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early:—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

CLARETS

	Per Bots. Rs. a.	doz. Pints. Rs. a.
Light Breakfast Claret	10 8	6 8
Italian Claret	11 8	6 8
St. Julien Medoc	12 0	7 4

The above Wines are of superior quality in body and bouquet, and are undoubtedly the best Wines sold at the price in Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, with open and bolt dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 9½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 9½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,67,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY

Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments,

USE

CALVERT'S 20 per cent.

CARBOLIC SOAP,

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English rate).

IF USED AT BEDTIME IT WILL PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.

Extract of letter from Lovton Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."

From GAIRDNER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand:—"When travelling through Australia, we used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap wherever bitten by large Ants and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also found it to be the handiest remedy for horses' sores and galls on camels."

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., & 1lb. 5s. Tins, or

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., Pots.

FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND STRENGTHENING THE GUMS.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath, and prevent infection by inhalation.

AVOID IMITATIONS which are NUMEROUS and UNRELIABLE.

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul Manchester:—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used.* In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON).

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Cards, Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, [Proprietors], Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, 7TH JUNE,

on which occasion Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera

THE "MIKADO"

will be produced.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

THE GONDOLIERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

COMEDY BY JOSEPH DERRICK.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

Box Plan SOUNDY & Co.

Doors Open 8-30. Overture 9-0.

T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

Under Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.

COMMUNITY is requested to the HINDU DIAMOND JUBILEE the Hindu Diamond Jubilee Fund in their subscriptions to the Office of MARANJI DWARKADAS, Marine Buildings, Apollo Street.

NOTICE

that the OFFICE of the CO. COMPANY, LIMITED, has been June, 1897, to the 3rd FLOOR of the Apollo Street, Fort.

PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ATION OF PASSENGERS G INTO BOMBAY.

SATURDAY next, the fifth SENGERS, of all Classes, coming into Trains, that is, by Trains from Poona, and Raichur, will be MEDI- at KALYAN SIDING, by M.-dical Government, and any of these Trains to stop at Dumanli, Lina, Mumbra, Trains and 8-0n will cease to stop the fourth instant.

Bankers, by through Trains, should proceed to their destinations by a sub-

through Trains at Thana will be the Station.

all Local Trains, except those holding Tickets, or Free Gondential Passes, will at noon.

tion fifteenth of April last, is hereby

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

June, 1897.

FOR THE RELIEF OF IN- DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 61 of 1897.

In the matter of ALIAS HAJI TAR MAHOMED AM HAJI TAR MAHOMED, G-ocer AM HAJI TAR MAHOMED, lately trading in Bombay in the style and firm of HAJI TAR MAHO- HAJI HASAM, as Commission Agents Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that HAJI JAN DAM. HAJI JOSUB SIDIK & JUSUB am of HAJI JAN MAHOMED ANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the s, to appear before the Honourable DAY, the Sixteenth day of June, One Ninety-seven, at eleven o'clock Court in person or by Counsel, and show ve, why the order made in this matter 9th day of April, One thousand eight hundred Insolvents Act upon the Petition of the said and why the said Insolvents should within thirty- next day of April, file a schedule Court in the form in Sch. date C. to the Act, containing the statement of their debts, and if not so rebuted or set aside and why ld may, issue or bail thereon should not be so arged. Dated this Second day of August, eighteen hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

Office of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this

AND LANCASHIRE RANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Fire Premiums £847,095

Net Interest, £104,176

Investments ... 33,001 137,177

Net Profit for Year £42,550

Balance of Funds 94,627

137,177

Bonuses during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

SPECIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1887	£251,516	£28,287
1892	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Granted on all classes of risks in Bom- and all Narveys made and specifi- ON MILLS and other risks drawn

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

THE BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shot on the most approved principles, under the personal supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon. Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs 15), Rs.w Wales Charged extra. Horses stabled on Contracts, &c., or for casual use.

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syces, per mensem	30	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobi Talao, known as the Dhobi Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Sheriff of Bombay, and under and by virtue of the Rules of the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th March, 1891, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of pen ion tax land or ground, lying and situate, lying and being at Dhobi Talao Mahim Bazar, situate, lying and being in the Native Town of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 2,37-square yards or thereabouts, more or less, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1.27m., 3.39m. Low water, 7.36m., 8.39m.

H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of New Masonic Hall, Wandby Road, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery, distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor, Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

Zoo in the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage, between the Red Cross and Telegraph Football clubs. Kick-off 5-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-15, by the Rev. J. E. Abbott. Subject: "Jesus and Nicodemus."

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Volunteers will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson, as the Bhavi Sahy Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 17, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Higher Self."

THEFT AT VICTORIA BUNDER.—Vithoo Gunpat, a lifeman, residing at Victoria Bunder, has reported to the police that the theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 88-8, from his room, some time during his absence on Thursday last.

VENEREAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASIK.—In the month of May last 3,325 patients were treated in the above dispensary, of whom 3,051 were Hindus, 1,347 Mahomedans, 33 Parsees, and 67 Christians. Eighty-one cases of surgical operation were performed during the month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, Transvaal, Port Elizabeth, and Capetown, per axiza *Tabora*, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Monday next.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.—Baliaji Vithala Hindu, and twenty-five years, was, on Thursday morning, bitten by a dog, alleged to be mad, in Apollo Street. The dog was killed on the spot, and the injured man conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his wounds were attended to.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this union, a public meeting of the Hindu community will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakad-wady, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A. LL.B., will preside on "The late Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, his life and his deeds." Mr. Vibhuanadas Atmaram, J. P., will preside.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Mr. Raghunath Damodar, late Superintendent in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, died on the 1st instant, at Poona. Though he retired from Government so long ago as December 1876, he was enjoying good health till March 1897. After his retirement from Government service he served as Chief Judge of Cambay, and as Dewan and Special Assistant to the Administrator, Porebundar. The last appointment he held was that of the Sar Nyayadhish of the Janjira State.

REPORTED THEFT AT PYDHONIE.—Goolam Hoosein Cassum, a Mahomedan, residing on the second floor of a house at Pydhonie Road, went to sleep on the night of the 3rd instant, leaving his clothes, containing his cotton bundles, containing a silver watch, a gold chain, and Rs. 20, in all collectively valued at Rs. 150, in the room. On looking for them in the morning he found the following morning, complaint was found it missing with its contents. The thief seems to have entered the room through a window, which complainant had left open before going to bed.

A ROWDY CREW.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Robert MacLeod, John Klog, and Michael Dooley, lascars on board the ship *Strathclyde*, were charged with misconduct on board the vessel. The first accused, who was convicted of abusing and insulting the master and assaulting the latter, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour. The second accused was convicted of assaulting an Arab workman on board the ship, and was sentenced to five days' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused, who was convicted of causing hurt to another seaman, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dewji Sheana, a dock-labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Chinch Bunder Street. About a week ago deceased and eight other labourers, while at work in the dock, were pushing a shoot. Suddenly one of the wheels passed over the deceased's left foot, crushing it. Later on the injured toe was bandaged. Though advised by his friends to go to hospital, the man refused to do so, and went home. Symptoms of lockjaw developed on Tuesday last, and he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the following day. Tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died on Thursday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A DISHONEST SON.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kala Chowkey Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Narayan Dhakoo, aged seventeen years. Deceased had been residing with his parents in a chawl at Kala Chowkey Road until about a couple of months ago, when he absconded with Rs. 50 from the house and did not appear. On Tuesday he returned home, and on being questioned by the mother where he had been, and what he had done with the money, he left the room without giving any answer. His body was found on Thursday afternoon floating on the surface of the water, in a well, which is situated at a short distance from the chawl in which his parents reside. The police removed the body, which was much decomposed, and which bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FEMALE EDUCATION.—We learn from a Surat correspondent that Mr. Madavlal Lallubhai, Munsiff of Surat, on behalf of himself and a friend, offered to the Nagar Brahmin Union of that city, special prizes, consisting of a sandalwood box and books, in memory of the late Mrs. Sonabai Sundershi Khote, the late Mrs. Kashiben Gourji Valeram Diwan, the late Mrs. Avabagore Hiralal Vakil, the late Mrs. Kamalagoury Danubhai Mehta, and the late Mrs. Radhabai Jagjivandass Busaldass, with a view to encourage the art of sheet-and-fancy-seat recitations in English and Gujerati by girls. Although a brief notice was given by the union to girls wishing to compete for prizes, seven girls competed for them. Miss Ramnik got the first prize, and Mr. T. Walker, M.A., LL.S., president, was delighted to see girls for the first time on the stage of such a gathering.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Chimanabhoy Munchabhoy, a Hindu, residing on the second floor of a house at Motisha's chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, returned to Bombay on Thursday morning from his country, where he had gone some months ago owing to the prevalence of the plague in Bombay. He found that his house had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in the wall, separating his room from an adjoining one, and that property consisting of pewter, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 170, stolen therefrom. A man, whose parents and brothers live on the same floor of the house but who has been away from Bombay for some months past, had been noticed entering and leaving his parents' house on several occasions during the forenoon, carrying a bundle of a cookie, carrying things away in a basket. The man has been residing away from his parents, while his wife resides with them. The latter's brother, who returned to Bombay a few days ago, and who were putting up at a relative's house, went to the house of their parents as he thought they were away, as the latter were expected shortly in Bombay, when, to their surprise, several copper and brass pots were discovered to be stolen. On an inquiry made by the police, two other rooms in the same building were found to have been broken into, but as the owners are absent from Bombay, it could not be ascertained what property has been taken from the rooms.

CONCERT AT LAMOVIL.—Lamovil, a station usually dull, was enlivened by a concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, on Friday week. It had been organized by Miss Alice Potter and Miss Mullen, ably assisted by Messrs. Young, Green, and Scott, who spared no pains to make the room and stage as attractive as possible. Miss Potter should be heartily thanked for her infinite trouble in rehearsing singers all the way from Bombay and the neighbouring stations, and she received her reward in the concert proving a thorough success. The programme was both interesting and attractive. The songs, etc., of the ladies—Miss Potter, the Misses Mullen, and Misses Meade, and Mrs. Watkinson—were greatly appreciated by the tremendous applause and encores which greeted each. Among the gentlemen, Mr. Green was very comic in his characters' songs, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. He was accompanied by Miss Pickle on the piano. The latter lady, owing to a slight indisposition, was unable to fulfil her part in the programme. Messrs. Arthur D'Mellow and Cowper acquitted themselves admirably, and received considerable applause. Master Harry Pickle simply astonished the audience by his rendering of his two songs. The Umpah" and "The Anglefed Indian," and he bids fair to make a name for himself. Last, but not least, comes Mr. R. Hurley, who kept the audience entranced during his performance of "The Bells of Scotland," with variations executed on the violin with a knotted handkerchief, a knitting needle, and a piece of paper. We sincerely trust this will not be the last attempt on the part of the organisers, but that we may have the pleasure of attending another concert as ably organized and excellent as this.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR M. K. DEVALIA.—The death of Mr. Dotivala is announced in the report by the Native Press. Mr. Manekjee Kavasjee Dotivala had served Government as an engineer in the Public Works Department for upwards of thirty-six years in various capacities. He was a native of Surat, but received his education at Poona in the Engineering College, under Professor Macdougall, and after having been declared fully qualified, he entered Government service in 1859 in the capacity of a first-class sub-surveyor on Rs. 60. After having served for eleven years he was promoted, which period he superised the construction of trunk roads from Hyderabad (Sind) to Umarkote, and from the same city to Rohri, he was called away to Bombay during the preparation and progress of the Abyssinian War for employment in the Harbour Works Defences. He was then transferred to the General Irrigation Works in 1868; but the project in the Tapti River Irrigation having been abandoned, his services were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Thana, from whence, owing to the great famine, he was called away to Karwar. In 1881 he was raised to the grade of a supervisor, and in recognition of his services in 1886, to the office of an Honorary Assistant Engineer of the first grade. Subsequently in 1892 he took an active part in the construction of bridges over the Bhima River and of the Vadgaon-Shikarpur main road. At the end of that year he retired from the service on pension, when the Government of India, in recognition of his services conferred on him as a personal distinction the title of Khan Bahadur. A short time ago he came down to Bombay to do honour to Sir Jamsetjee by participating in the dinner and evening party given us on the occasion of his first visit to England to be present at the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. In Bombay after a short illness he died last Thursday. One of his sons, Dr. Ardesir Manekjee Dotivala, is an Assistant Surgeon, and at present employed in the work of suppression of the Bubonic Plague in the city of Surat.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Rev. J. F. Row presided at the annual meeting of this Association, held last evening, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder. After a musical programme had been gone through by Misses Laity, Morris, Brown, and Gregory, and Messrs. Hood and Harrington, the annual report was presented, and was passed on the motion of the Rev. Dennis Osborne, seconded by Mr. F. C. Brewin. Subjoined are extracts from the report :—

Meetings.—The council and members of the standing committee met fourteen and eighteen times respectively for the transaction of business.

Members.—The year opened with 450 members; 15 new members were admitted, 23 resigned, and 12 died. In the death of Mr. A. B. F. Myer the council has sustained the loss of an experienced and invaluable colleague and a warm and ardent supporter of the association. The council regret to state that there are still several defaulters, despite every effort made to facilitate the payment of their monthly subscriptions, and it is earnestly hoped that these members will recognize their obligations as members of the association.

Branches.—The opening of a branch at Lahore, called the Punjab Circle, through the energy of its honorary secretary, Mr. E. W. Marston, and its president, the Rev. Fr. Leo, O.C., has extended the usefulness of the association much further north than could ever have been foreseen. A copy of the proceedings of the inauguration meeting is attached. Another proposal from Mr. McDermott to open a branch at Rawalpindi gave hopes of further extensions, but since papers were granted nothing has been heard of it. The Nagpur Branch, which, at one time was connected with this association, has withdrawn itself and joined the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations of southern India, Madras. The branches at Poona, Karachi and Igatpuri still maintain their reputation under their respective secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. A. E. Carey, W. H. Blackwell, J. L. Leonard and J. Gidney. The council has much pleasure in recording its appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year.

Finances.—Although the collections do not compare very favourably with the previous year's collections, the closing balance for the year under review shows a more satisfactory result as under :—

OPENING BALANCE 1ST JANUARY 1897.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank, fixed deposit, 3½ per cent	2,235	5	6
Do. do. for safe custody, Government Promissory Notes, 3½ p. c.	5,500	0	0
Do. do. Port Trust Bonds, 4 p. c. cent.	2,000	0	0
Do. do. Current Account	91	1	0
D. and L. Society do. do.	187	11	10
Do. do. do. Advocate	3	11	9
Total	10,016	14	4

CLOSING BALANCE 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank, for safe custody, Government Promissory Notes, 3 p. c.	5,500	0	0
Do. do. Port Trust Bonds, 4 p. c.	2,000	0	0
Do. do. Current Account	231	5	4
D. and L. Society do. do.	279	5	4
Hong Kong Shanghai Bank Fixed Deposit, 3 p. c.	2,438	12	2
Balance with Honorary Secretary	7	1	5
Total	11,002	12	7

This is in a measure due to the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* having been discontinued from the 1st July 1896, after consideration of the recommendations of a special committee appointed by the council to report on the advisability or otherwise of continuing the paper, which for years past had been a heavy tax on the finances of the association.

It must be admitted that the discontinuance of the paper is a decided loss to the community in this respect, that it was the only medium for ventilating grievances and upholding their rights. A monthly publication, however, of the proceedings of meetings, the annual statement of accounts, the D. B. Fund, and the D. and L. Society, is circulated free of cost to all members, and by this means they are in a position to judge what is being done by the association, the D. B. Fund and the D. and L. Society. The cost of printing the proceedings for six months is Rs. 78 only.

Educational Fund.—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 370, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,003-12-3.

The following scholarships were awarded during the year :—

Two College Scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable for two years, to Master Hugh F. Keogh and Miss Stella F. Boylette. Miss Boylette for some reason or another did not take advantage of the offer. Two Technical four annas per mensem scholarships, tenable for twelve months, were awarded to Masters Donald Thomson (Karachi) and E. Gidney (Igatpuri). In addition to the above a Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem was paid throughout the year to Master L. F. O. Seal. The Rowland Prizes of Rs. 30 and 20 were awarded to Master Hugh F. Keogh and Miss Stella F. Boylette. The council regret to state that, no grant was made to the Educational Trade during the year. The association's educational purposes is being reduced annually, and this opportunity is once again taken to appeal to the community in general for assistance to enable the council to extend their efforts in the direction of higher education, by which means alone it is possible for the rising generation to improve their condition.

The Building Fund.—This fund was established during the year, with the object of securing a building for and erecting the much-needed offices of the association, and, during February 1895, Collecting Cards with a covering letter (vide appendices), setting forth the object of the fund, were sent to members. The collection on this behalf amounted to Rs. 135, which represents the collections of only two members viz., Messrs. F. W. F. Taylor (Bombay) and H. Barrett (Surat), to whom the council tender their hearty thanks for the warm interest they have shown in the matter, as also to the gentlemen who so kindly contributed. It is hoped that when all the cards are returned, the expectations of the council will be more than realised.

Polo Club.—With a view of augmenting the funds required for our building, a proposal was brought forward during the year for the formation of a club to consist of 100 members, each paying a subscription of the subscriptions to be handed over to the building fund. The council considered the matter favourably, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Nevida (honorary secretary), W. George, J. W. Gordon, F. L. McAfee and H. W. C. Boyn was appointed to work out the scheme. They had under consideration from time to time, but the final report has not been received.

Our Representative in London.—Mr. A. E. Bertie-Smith, who always showed a very warm interest in the affairs of the association, and its several branches, and who, during his visit to Bombay, suggested to the possible advantages to be gained in having some one to represent the association in London, and as there is no probability of his immediate return to India, kindly consented to accept the office of honorary secretary to the association. He has also desired it to be made known that he would be glad to render every assistance possible to associations and members of the association who may contemplate visiting England, for which the council are greatly indebted to him.

Eurasian Regiments.—This council in co-operation with the associations at Madras and Calcutta signed a joint memorial to the House of Commons, setting forth *inter alia*, the claim the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community have to serve as soldiers. The memorial was entrusted to Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, vice-president of the Madras association, who very kindly undertook to see it properly presented without any expenditure being incurred. The memorial was presented to Parliament in due course, with what definite result, is not yet known.

Quite five-eighths, if not more, of the Volunteer force in India consist of domiciled Anglo-Indians and Eurasians; yet they are in spite of their soldierly qualities debarred from being associated with soldiers of pure European importation. Mr. Mann's memorandum will be found printed as Appendix E, the forwarding letter as Appendix D. The Imperial Government duly submitted the representation to the Military authorities at Simla, and the Government of India in the Military Department replied briefly but emphatic refusal to consider the question on the ground that it was "incompatible with the principle upon which the British Army was recruited, viz., limited service with the colours and in the Reserve without pension." The reply was the usual "non possumus" without attempt to meet the reasoning of the representation made.

Africa as a possible Settlement.—It was suggested by Mr. J. W. Gordon that the several associations in India should keep an eye on Africa as a possible settlement in the near future for the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian, as the country was being rapidly opened up, and would afford great opportunities for quite a number of our energetic young men.

The Sheriff of Bombay and the community.—In September 1893 the council approached his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, with a request that he would be pleased to give some consideration to the claims of the community in making the appointment of Sheriff of Bombay.

Delegates to the annual general meeting.—As innovation in the usual arrangements for the annual general meeting was made by inviting representatives from the several branches to be present at the meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 22nd May 1895, in the hope that it would give greater prominence to the proceedings. With the exception of Mr. A. E. Carey of the Poona Branch, the other honorary secretaries of Karachi and Igatpuri, owing to unavoidable circumstances, were not able to avail themselves of the invitation. The council cannot conclude this report without placing on record its warm appreciation of the willing services rendered at all times during the year by the honorary secretary, Mr. H. W. C. Boyn, to the association and to the Death Benefit Fund, the joint work being carried out most efficiently under Mr. Boyn's supervision.

It was resolved to send an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress in the following terms :—

May it please your Imperial Majesty.—We, the president and members of council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, respectfully beg on behalf of the community represented by our association to approach the foot of your Throne with our humble yet wishful prayer and reverent congratulations on this auspicious occasion, to shed upon your Majesty's Government and most Gracious Majesty so complete an 50th year of your most glorious, blessed and happy reign. Although we are in the midst of rejoicings, homes and families and sorrow abounds on all sides, nevertheless our hearts are uplifted in thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all the blessings that have accompanied your Gracious Majesty during this brilliant epoch; the reign of a beloved sovereign, unparalled in years unparalleled in the world's history; glorious above all in the wonderful triumphs of peace, progress and enlightenment; remarkable for just administration; and ever blessed for the marvellous spread of the Gospel.

Recognising as we do your Gracious Majesty's never-failing and deep interest in our community, we also heartily with our fellow subjects in all parts of the world, in expressions of gratitude and joy that swell from the heart, and of renewed allegiance and loyalty longer echoed and revered sovereign.

We fervently pray that long may your Majesty reign, richest blessings on your Most Gracious Majesty, and that your Majesty may be long spared to reign over us.

The casket enclosing the address was of silver. On the top was represented a bundle of sticks, each alternate stick frosted and oxidised, with a silver band around, the flaps of which bore the motto, "Unity is Strength," supported by two female figures, the lion bearing on its head and a unicorn round its neck crowns of silver, on an ebony stand, moulded and well polished, with a silver plate embedded in centre bearing the inscription, and carried on silver legs, resting on ebony balls.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Wind. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Humidity at 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29.661	Calm	3	9	76	71	53	0·87	+0·82
Simla	28.910	E	3	10	72	73	76	0·26	+0·21
Delsi	29.627	Calm	5	10	87	43	37	0·10	-0·04
Agra	29.615	NW	6	10	89	37	41	0·01	-0·03
Cawnpore	29.677	Calm	4	10	92	45	41	...	...
Allahabad	29.641	ESE	3	11	98	37	41	...	-0·13
Jhansi	29.569	Calm	4	11	97	35	36	...	-0·19
Jacobabad	29.626	ESE	7	16	94	30	26	...	...
Karachi	29.653	WSW	12	24	82	71	74	...	...
Jerpara	29.628	S	5	10	91	72	57	...	-0·06
Ajmere	29.625	SW	7	15	97	35	49	...	+0·01
Deesa	29.653	WSW	13	25	89	45	50	...	-0·12
Ahmedabad	29.600	SW	8	20	94	41	63	...	...
Bhuj	29.655	W	10	27	93	39	74	...	-0·02
Rajkot	29.680	W	10	25	91	50	81	...	-0·11
Ghadeshi	29.631	SSW	16	30	96	30	66	...	...
Veraval	29.600	W	10	25	87	52	69	...	...
Neemuch	29.616	NE	3	18	84	58	37	...	-0·09
Indore	29.636	W	4	15	93	39	49	...	-0·26
Sangor	29.558	WNW	3	17	87	56	46	...	-0·12
Jabalpore	29.561	W	5	14	90	46	24	...	-0·29
Hoshangabad									
Khandwa	29.593	NW	9	20	97	44	31	...	-0·21
Raipur	29.564	SW	6	11	93	54	32	...	-0·03
Nagpur	29.560	W	7	11	97	50	18	...	-0·11
Amraoti	29.563	NNW	5	18	97	42	40	...	-0·15
Akola	29.611	NW	9	20	97	37	42	...	-0·15
Buras	29.614	NW	7	15	97	42	40	...	-0·14
Malegaon	29.604	NNW	12	23	87	51	49	...	-0·35
Bombay	29.706	NW	12	27	87	59	41	...	-0·21
Poona	29.694	NNW	16	26	87	48	37	...	-0·07
Ahmednagar	29.642	NNW	18	28	94	40	50	...	...
Aurangabad	29.681	WNW	3	16	92	37	21	...	...
Sholapur	29.653	NW	10	25	97	37	32	...	-0·23
Ratnagiri	29.708	NW	9	20	87	61	41	...	-0·09
Kolaba	29.688	Calm	18	27	87	67	73	0·02	0·00
Goa	29.721	Calm	5	14	91	64	76	0·02	-0·1
Karwar	29.709	E	5	14	91	64	76	0·02	-1·11
Mangalore	29.709	E	7	23	93	64	76	0·02	-1·47
Calicut	29.713	ESE	7	20	89	72	65	0·02	-1·01
Cannanore	29.734	NW	4	20	91	64	70	0·02	-0·74
Coimbatore	29.762	SW	3	27	92	54	67	0·01	-0·21
Trichinopoly	29.775	NW	6	26	97	48	61	...	-0·20
Colombo	29.800	Calm	3	12	87	72	71	...	-0·16
Negapatam	29.756	S	10	23	87	73	85	0·07	1·80
Pamban	29.800	Calm	3	12	87	68	77	...	+0·41

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. I. H = 0·00 (0·00) ; G. T. H. = 0·00 (0·00) ; St. G. H. = 0·00 (0·00) ; C. P. = 0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Berar and at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic on the Malabar Coast, and the force has been fresh to light. This is due to the low which lies off Cape Comorin. Light to moderate showers at Cochin and Kazwar, and a few drops at Calicut, Mangalore and Goa. The abnormal chart indicates the formation of a depression to the south-east of the Malabar Coast, and about Trichinopoly and Colombo, where the weather is suspicious and inclined to become squally and unsettled. The winds on the Malabar Coast will probably be fresh to strong at Cochin and Colombo. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon. On the West Coast between Cochin and Goa local rain is to be expected. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states : "Barometer 29·950", fresh south-east Trades, an overcast sky, light to moderate showers and high tides arrived from Madagascar reports unsteady Trades."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Friday :—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes are slight. Pressure is now slightly to moderately below the normal average over the Peninsula. The mean temperature is low in the Punjab, Assam, and Madras coast districts and excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and fourteen in Bikanir and in the Punjab the maxima are fifteen degrees lower than usual. Scattered showers have occurred in Burma, Assam, North-East Himalaya and south-west of the Peninsula. Dhubri has received over two inches and Thayetmyo and Silchar over one inch; but these are the largest amounts reported.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·927
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·0
Wet bull Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	73
Rainfall during the 24 hours ending 10 p.m.	inches 0·00
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day	degree 93·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of wind	W, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 316

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 3rd June 1897 :—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Calcutta Park Street.	Omatom Arbeer Irain, Pydhonie.
Jodhpur J. B.	A. Wahed, Market.
Colombo	Gothbhoy.
Rangoon Custom House.	Doctor A. Lingard, Esplanade Hotel.
Tatta	Thakurbai Govirdhandass Co., Nepean Sea Street.
Rajapur	Salomai Kom Pagu Hari, near Munjishar Canal, Byculla.
Vengurla	Vishnoo Pandekar. Shibdeer. 28th Regt., Marine Lines.

The rumour in Calcutta that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by the Rothschilds may prove well founded, as more than one Secretary of State has been approached on this matter by various financiers and companies. The line pays handsomely, and is an improving property, being capable of further extensions ; and any company which obtained possession of it could ensure to the shareholders a handsome return on their investment. Such negotiations as may now be in progress are probably being carried on with the India Office ; they have not yet reached the stage where the views of the Government of India would have to be ascertained. The extraordinary cheapness of money in the London market may cause attention to be directed more closely to certain State railways in India, which, like the Burma lines, may be acquired by purchasers offering fair terms.

THE Prince and Princess of Naples visited the other day the foundry of Signor Galli, in Florence, in order to witness the casting in bronze of Professor Romanelli's statue of Ubaldino Peruzzi. Besides the Prince and Princess, both the Syndic and Prefect of Florence were present as well as many other gentlemen, including Senator Cambray-Digny and Mr. Philipson. The casting of the statue, which weighs two tons, was most successful. The Galli foundry is one of the most noted in Italy, and a large number of well-known statues and monuments have been cast there. Among others is the monument to Garibaldi in Rome, the statue of Victor Emanuel by Zocchi, that of Napoleon III. at Milan, and a large monument, five metres high, erected at Sydney. It was at the Galli foundry that the new bronze doors of the Duomo here were lately cast, the work of the sculptor Passaglia.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Idrach. This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. Gentle saline springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. In cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially in tropical climates and hot weather, by its regular and purifying effects.

LAZARUS & CO., 60, Piccadilly, London, W.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN. Powder ... most impalpable ... Skin ... Arsenic ... Lead ... Bismuth ... Mercury ... Zinc ... Chalk ... Starch ... Rice ... Lathes ... Stores, 60, Piccadilly, London, W.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

WHILST apparently indecisive fighting proceeded during the week before the mail left on Greek initiative in Epirus, the Turks made a general attack on the Hellenic position at Domoko. After long and desperate fighting the Greeks were forced to once more retreat, and fell back at nightfall on Monday towards Thermopylæ. The Turkish forces are said to have numbered 70,000 men ; the Greek, 35,000. The Greek retirement was executed in good order under the personal supervision of the Crown Princes. Reuter's special correspondent describes the battle of Domoko as the fiercest of the campaign. Of the foreign contingent an Italian Deputy, Signor Fratti, was killed. On Tuesday, owing, it is understood, to personal pressure put by the Tsar upon Abdul Hamid, a formal truce was established, and Edhem Pasha received orders to cease his victorious advance. During the week a number of the Greek forces have been withdrawn from Crete.

The peace negotiations appear to have undergone the following fluctuations :—The Sultan, having intimated to the Ambassadors at Constantinople that he would reply to their proposal for an armistice as soon as the Baïram was over, on Saturday sent a *Note* specifying the terms, the acceptance of which as the basis of peace negotiations was necessary as a preliminary to an armistice. These terms were as follow :—

(1) A War Indemnity of £T10,000,000.
(2) The retrocession of Thessaly.
(3) The revision of the treaties giving extra-territorial rights to Greeks.
(4) A control of extradition.

The Ambassadors (says the *Times*' Constantinople correspondent) did not expect the Sultan to capitulate so precipitately and unreservedly to the bellicose party, but as an explanation it was suggested that Abdul Hamid considered his personal safety and convenience and the security of his throne were exposed to less danger from disregarding the will of Europe than from resisting the wishes of the whole body of his Mahomedan subjects. The Powers, however, are believed to have promptly given the Sultan to understand that there is no chance of the Porte's proposals being accepted ; with the result that Abdul Hamid intimated to Baron Calice the pleasure experienced by his Majesty in complying with the wishes of the European Concert in respect to a suspension of hostilities, and his willingness to modify the conditions of peace put forward "in a moment of irritation, caused by fresh Greek attacks at Epirus." It was, however, as stated above, a direct appeal to the Padishah on the part of the Tsar which induced His Turkish Majesty to grant an armistice to the defeated Hellenic forces.

The following statement, issued in Constantinople on Wednesday, represents (says Reuter's correspondent) the view taken in Turkish official circles of the present situation in regard to the Turkish demands upon Greece :—

The demands of the Porte must be judged from the point of view of justice and equity, and so regarded they cannot but be considered as the most moderate that Turkey could have put forward. It must be observed that Greece, as the bonne à tout faire, has been a perpetual source of trouble to Turkey, on account of the constant brigandage on the frontier and the scandalous misconduct of Greek subjects throughout Turkey. Prior to the outbreak of the war the attitude of Greece was open to grave censure, and the object sought for war subjects with the avowed object of helping herself to fresh territory. On the other hand the policy of Turkey up to the last moment was to avoid hostilities, and when she was eventually compelled by Greece to declare war, it was merely to safeguard her own proper interests.

The Turkish Ultimatum, in the declaration of war expressly stated that there was no idea of the conquest of Greece, and that the Porte engaged in hostilities only in order that the Ottoman Empire might be protected. This portion of the Note has been altogether misinterpreted by the European Press. It did not signify, as generally supposed, that Turkey would not claim any compensation for the sacrifices she was forced to make. It is true that had Greece withdrawn her troops as the outset the Ottoman Government would have been pleased to refrain from hostilities, and would not have claimed any compensation whatever. But such was not the case. Until the Thessalian line of defence was reluctant to withdraw her troops from Crete, and it was only when her armies were completely beaten that she consented to the cession of border *utilities*. During the month which the war has lasted Turkey has sustained serious loss of life and money. If Turkey asks for a war indemnity, it is not with the simply to avoid the recurrence of brigandage from the Greek side. It must also be remembered that the territory was invaded by Greek troops in order that the latter should carry out conditions imposed by the Powers. These have never been executed, and, consequently, the retrocession of Thessaly cannot in any respect be considered as a conquest of fresh territory. With respect, however, to the indemnity claim under the handing over of Thessaly to Turkey, although these conditions are regarded as wholly justified, the Imperial Government would not create great difficulty in reference to the indemnity, and has come to with the Powers. The Porte might possibly be prepared to modify these demands, in view of the bankrupt condition of Greece, and as a further proof of its most pacific intentions. But in regard to the demand for the abolition of the Capitulations, it would be impossible to bought in the interests of the country, to make any modification whatever. Even Servia and Roumania, which, in every sense, are superiors of Greece, have not these privileges, and cannot be allowed to retain exceptional rights which she has so scandalously abused. The Porte will have to see that Europe will have sufficient sense of justice

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp usually as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, one Kathiawar C. B. PONY, Good across country, Good trapper.

THE SALE of Mr. W. H. Gribbin's Valuable Furniture, Monkey, Dogs, Pigeons, &c., at Anfield, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide sale of Mr. Ashdown's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Guns, Carriages, Horses, &c., at "Edgington House, Mazagon.

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DANTIA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Rs. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved in its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixtures restored in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality obtainable it from other Coffees sold to the markets. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTIA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon, Bombay, will RE-OPEN June 9th, 1897. Terms on application to HEAD MASTER.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above A. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino tints, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class appointed and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFURD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is sure to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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ALREADY PUBLISHED.
"HER MAJESTY'S LIFE STORY RE-TOLD," by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA," by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS, by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY REFORMS AND PROGRESS DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I., by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II., by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOUR CLASSES DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST, by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN, by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

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PRICE.....Rs. 6.
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain E I Phillips, cleared yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain H C Tenewick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, etc, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 193 tons, Captain A. S. Houssoun, which arrived in harbour on Thursday last, from Calcutta (17th May) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (2nd June) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Adramji, Mr Hayle, Mr Collins, Mr Pierson, Sergt Rotton, and 84 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	317	Watson	Hull		F M & Co
C	Kerbella	1165	Dixon	Lagoon Bay	5-6	M M & Co
E	Ganges	1276	Creory	Aden	18-6	P & O Co
G	Avoca		Davidson			H C Joosub
N	Muke Maru	2253	Going	Japan	16-6	N Y Kaisha
P	Neptune	1078	Wallers	Antwerp	4-6	J M & Co
Q	Mensepool	1385	Smith	Marseilles	4-6	W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Do.
Ponani	592	Ahmed	Bouwsager 5-6 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	City of London	2936	Whink	Karachi	7-6	F Forbes
2	Melanji Hall	2235	McQuarrie	Mar. & Genoa	3-6	E Bates
4	Lestimtro	1401	Solato	China	3-6	F Mossari
5	Shanon	2256	Watkins	Aden	4-6	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wokendon	China	10-6	P & O Co
9	Vindobona	2889	Bolton	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
15	Orion	1251	Clough	C Manchorjee & Sons		

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	5-6 M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	India s	Briscoe	London, May 14.
4	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
4	Lalpoora s	Fenwick	Calcutta, &c.
4	Shannon s	Jephson	Aden.
4	Chilka s	Phillips	Moulmein.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Imaum, for Havre and Dunkirk.
" To arrive.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of London s, 2936, Whish
Neptune s, 2189, Walters
Dido s, 3127, Watson
Merangueul s, 1695, Smith
Methley Hall s, 2238, McQuarrie
Vindobona s, 2889, Bolton
Letimbro s, 1411, Bolsito
Mirzapore s, 2168, Wokendon
Muke Maru s, 2253, Gong
Safari s, 993, Kiono
Ganges s, 2111, Creory
Afghan s, 1429, Barton (for sale)
Boadicea sp, 1824, Briggs
Lancaster Castle sp, 1986, Clemenco
Gorsedd s, 2451, Hughes
Leyden s, 2178, Calvert
Arion s, 1893, Clough

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Dickhan
R M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Chanour
H M S Hawk, Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Comorin, Reynolds
H M S Magdala
I G P F Margarita, Baker

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
31	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, May 24.
	Mutta s	Watt	Mauritius, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamers Khandalia, Landaura, Ockenfels, Arratoon Apcar and a steamer shewing H. P. L. N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macrae s—4 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 25 cases whisky, and 25 cases wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Australia, s—3 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co; 39 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of London s—24 cases confectionery, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Cookie.
Armenia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Britannia s—18 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Algeria s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Gordon s—15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macrae s—20 cases chemicals, F A Currim.
City of London s—20 bales chemicals, Adamjee Bhaijee, Arabia s—15 cases whisky, Malliday and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—4 cases chemicals &c, C Jnlallbhoy and Co; 9 cases medicine &c, N Nalbon and Co; 14 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 14 cases provisions &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases hams, 2 cases cheese, and 4 cases provision, Eduljee and Co; 35 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 15 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Hamilton s—3 cases still burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Dido s—240 barrels lubricating mineral oil, Vacuum Oil Company.

FROM HAMBURG.
Hecheimer s—10 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Ehrenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 cask rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.
Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Gutenfels s—18 drums chemicals, Hirjeebhoy Manockjee; 20 cases glassware, Fischer and Co; 40 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.
Dido s—30 drums turpentine, R Sumsoodin; 160 drums turpentine, Chanjabhoy Rajobhoy and Co; 30 drums turpentine, Ramchandra Currumbhoy; 60 drums turpentine, and 40 drums chemicals, Heptoola Shaikadum and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Chanton s—26 cases brandy, P C Shroff and Sons; 11 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 31 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 18 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 31 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.
Branksome Hall s—23 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Carthage s—3 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co.
Peninsular s—12 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Shannon s—121 cases geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 83 cases geneva, D Dadabhoy; 3 cases tobacco manufactured Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—17 cases glass beads, S D Karrimjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.
Thatcher, Lt Col, 22nd Bo I, on leave, from Mount Abu.

JUNE 4.
Lee dee, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, off leave, from England.
Phil Ilpa, Lt Col, Bo, 19th B I, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Murray, Capt, Bo, A C G, on leave, from Poona.
Earle, Major, Bo, York L I, to join, from England.
Moore, 2nd Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on exchange, from England.
Tonie, Lt Col, Ma, 22nd M I, from furlough, from London.
Coney, Major, Punjab, 2nd High L I, on duty, from England.
Langch'm, Capt, Punjab, 2nd High L I, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.
Langdon, Capt, Punjab, Sussex Regt, on duty, to Ezzabad.
Coney, Major, Punjab, 2nd H. L. I, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Barbor, Lt Punjab, on leave, to England.
Holler, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Morris, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Melville, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Quetta.
Phillips, Lt Col, Bo, 19th B I, on leave, to England.
Earle, Major, Bo, York L I, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th June, 1897.

1. The Annual Distribution of prizes both of the Corps and of the Carbine Association, will take place at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, this evening at 9 p.m., H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, will distribute the prizes.
Dress.—Uniform with efficiency badges, proficiency and service stars and forage caps, no putties. Sanction has been given to Officers to wear Mess Dress (white).
After the distribution there will be a short Concert. Ladies being relations of members of the Corps are invited.
2. The following results of the open matches of the Carbine Meeting are published for information:—

MARCH VI.

Sergt. J. McKinnon, B. V. R., 1st prize, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Cup.
Lce. Sergt. W. Walmsley, B.V.R., 2nd prize.
Vol. H. Rose, B.V.R., 3rd prize.
Lce. Corpl. O'Clure, B.V.R., 4th prize.
Vol. A. Prentice, B. R and C. I. R. V., 5th prize.
Corpl. J. D'Souza, B.V.R., 6th prize.
Gr. E. Campbell, B.V.A., 7th prize.
Vol. A. D'Silva, B.V.R., 8th prize.

MARCH VII.

Lce. Corpl. A. Boyiette, B.V.R., 1st prize, presented by Bgdr. Genl. W. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O.
Sergt. P. Boylette, B.V.R., 2nd prize.
Vol. A. Prentice, B. B. and C. I. R. V., 3rd prize.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 5th May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	May 5. Rs.	a.	p.	May 11. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,43,31,142	9	4	1,42,91,583	3	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,46,50,129	10	5	5,59,91,050	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,16,239	1	11	5,49,238	2	1
Sundries	22,72,567	10	9	24,47,848	12	9
	Rs. 9,92,90,438	6	5	9,97,76,472	11	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	40,17,323	0	0	38,42,245	0	0
Other authorised Investments	64,25,755	4	0	66,03,341	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,58,62,578	5	1	2,42,82,378	0	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,30,81,783	3	9	2,15,20,448	4	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,77,627	0	9	1,62,97,495	3	11
Balances with other Banks	11,01,818	14	0	11,32,120	11	4
Bullion	3,427	5	0	3,453	1	0
Dead Stock	13,37,794	10	9	13,35,155	6	4
Pumps	9,935	4	6	9,934	6	9
Sundries	8,22,723	0	0	8,57,555	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,11,63,260	9	7	1,13,84,553	1	7
Do. at Branches	1,19,73,703	4	0	1,26,79,447	9	9
	Rs. 9,92,90,438	6	5	9,97,76,472	11	2

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 26th May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,72,294	Decr.
Do. at Branches	3,90,594	do.
Other Deposits	17,09,962	Incr.
Post Bills	1,17,056	Incr.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,72,631	Decr.
Loans	1,90,328	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,80,673	Incr.
Mercantile Bills	7,51,073	Decr.
Cash at Head Office	25,71,987	do.
Do. at Branches	16,54,363	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—JUNE 3.
10 p.m. ... 84·7

FRIDAY—JUNE 4.
6 a.m. ... 84·2
10 a.m. ... 89·3
3 p.m. ... 90·2
6 p.m. ... 88·6

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday amounting in all to 54 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs were on Bombay, 1 lakh on Madras, and 2 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 19-32d., with a further 4 lakh on Madras at 1s. 2 5-8d.

For Consols the quotation in London was again 112 15-16 ex. yesterday. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. to 1s. 2 13-32d. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent. to £62 3-16, but Indian Sterling Loan, remained at 117¼. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 103¾, while Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at 25·10½ fcs. Bar Silver remained at 27 9-16d. per oz., in London and in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·87 dollars.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed that the Bank's Reserve was 50 per cent. of the Liabilities, or 1 per cent. less than it was the preceding week.

In spot prices of Cotton there was an advance in Liverpool of 1-32d. in all descriptions of East Indians; Middling Americans were unchanged at 4 1-8d. and Egyptian Fair Brown at 4 3-8d. per lb. American Arrivals stood at the previous level in all positions. The market at closing was steady, Surats firm, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 7¾ cents per lb.; December Futures were 2 points higher at 6·78 cents, and for August 7·20 cents per lb. was quoted. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally, the Sales of Cotton to-day total some 1,500 bales. The Mills are buying a little, and a small quantity was taken on Japan account with a few lots on European account. Prices are unaltered for ready Cotton; but a fall has taken place in New Broach, as sales have been made for March at Rs. 208; there are buyers of Bengal, for January, at Rs. 160.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,239 bales.
Wheat	12,230 cwts.
Linseed	2,357 "
Rapeseed	10,718 "
Poppyseed	6,005 "
Castorseed	3,893 "
Rice	65,075 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady, but there is little doing.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16 for 2 months' sight Credits. Bank Wire was obtainable at 1s. 2 5-8d. to a moderate extent; and speculators then coming into the market as buyers for June delivery, rates receded slightly. A moderate business was reported both in Merchants' Bills and Bank Paper, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·54½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing with opening rates given at 103 1-8 for Money and 103 3-8 for Account, from which they changed before the close to 103⅛ and 103 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; for 3 per Cents, 96¼ was named.

SHARES have been quiet, and prices show a tendency to favour sellers rather than buyers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
3½ per cents. Consols	112 15-16 ex.
3 per cents. Reduced	103⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	102 3-16
Fine Silver	27 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £30,100,000; Decrease, £300,000; Public Deposits, £11,100,000; Decrease, £700,000; Other Deposits, £38,700,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £28,400,000; Increase, £100,000; Notes and Gold, £23,200,800; Decrease, £1,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya left here, at 5.30 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sumatra left here, at 4.30 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel left here at 8 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY JUNE 6.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke. Hymns—Introit No. 1, 157, 207 and 314.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 151, 210 and 357. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily Matins

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN QUESTION.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question from Sir C. Dilke, in the House of Commons, last night, said that pessimism in regard to the future of Crete was unnecessary. The more difficult problem, he said, is the settlement of the conditions of peace with Turkey.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4.

The peace negotiations have begun between the foreign Ambassadors and Tewfik Pacha.

It has been decided that M. Nelidoff is to frame a Memorandum for the rectification of the Turko-Greek frontier; M. Cambon to frame one regarding the Capitulations; and Sir Philip Currie one regarding the indemnity to be paid.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 17th instant for Whitsuntide.

PRESENTS FROM MENELIK FOR THE QUEEN.

Mr. Rennell Rodd is the bearer of a letter and presents from King Menelik for her Majesty the Queen.

THE KING OF SIAM IN ROME.

The King of Siam has arrived in Rome, where he is the guest of King Humbert. His Majesty visits the Pope to-morrow.

PROCESSION OF INDIANS AND COLONIALS THROUGH THE EAST END.

The War Office is arranging for a grand procession of the Indian and Colonial troops, escorted by the Life Guards, throughout the East End of London during the Jubilee week.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the Oaks Stakes run to-day:—

Limasol	1
Chelandry	2
Fortalice	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

THE COMING MONSOON.

ANOTHER FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The second forecast of the probable nature of the coming Monsoon has now been issued by the Meteorological Department. It shows that since the publication of the first forecast the conditions have become slightly less favourable in regard to the Bombay current, which is already late. Upon the whole, however, the prospects remain fairly encouraging, though there is no cause to cause anxiety. The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to an extent, depending chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon in Sind, Cutch, the North and West Punjab and West Rajputana, that it will very probably be at least normal in Central India, Bengal, and in the northern half of the Peninsula, except perhaps Berar, Khandeish and West Deccan, and maybe in moderate excess in the eastern half of the North-West Provinces, Behar, West Bengal, Central Provinces and the eastern States of Central India. It will probably be normal or in slight defect in Burma and Assam, and perhaps in East and North Bengal.

The report adds that it is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such a break. The date of the commencement of the rains is now placed at not earlier than the second week of June on the Bombay coast, and the third week on Bengal coast. Mr. Eliott, however, warns the public that owing to the contradictory nature of reports of conditions in the Indian Ocean he does not much accept with greater reserve than usual. It seems that the consideration of the cyclical period through which India is passing, indicates that the present year is probably the last year of what Mr. Eliott terms the "negative phase," and points to the supposition that the mean rainfall of the year will be slightly below normal. On the other hand, the strength of the south east trade winds, which is an important factor, is probably above normal. The snowfall reports also, which are confirmed by temperature and pressure observations during the past five months in India, indicate that the heavy snow which has fallen in North Punjab will probably exercise little influence, in modifying the distribution of the monsoon rainfall, though it may slightly retard the advance of Bombay current, and more or less unfavourably affect its strength.

It appears that the observations taken at Mauritius and Zanzibar from January to March indicate the probability of at least normal south-east trades; some other points in the reports from Seychelles show that conditions there from the 20th May to the 3rd June were more unfavourable than those of the same period of two previous years, and indicate the probability of the same delay in the permanent establishment of the monsoon current in India.

Taking all the above into consideration, Mr. Eliott concludes that it is probable that the monsoon currents will be of a normal strength, but that there may be a slight delay during June in their establishment, and also weakness in the Bombay current. He adds: It is, however, just possible that Seychelles observations may be more significant than is assumed in the previous statement, and that the monsoon currents may be, as in 1895 and 1896, feeble. It seems that the antecedent conditions in India were almost as favourable in 1896, and 1896 as they are in the present year, and Mr. Eliott writes significantly that if it should result that the monsoon currents are (notwithstanding the presence of favourable conditions on the whole in India) as much below their normal strength as they were in 1895 and 1896, the inferences will require to be suitably modified.

THE FAMINE.

THE SCARCITY MANIFEST IN MOST PROVINCES.

RELIEF OVER FOUR LAKHS.

This week's crop reports show that the rising prices in India are reaching strongly upon the Burma markets, the rates for paddy having risen considerably in Akyab, Rangoon, and Yamethin, and slightly in Thongwa, Henzada, Myaungmya, and Tounga, though they have also fallen considerably in Upper Chindwin.

Rising prices are reported by Madras in the Circars and Deccan; by the Punjab in Lahore and Shahpur; by the Central Provinces *almost everywhere*; and by Bengal in *several districts*.

In Bombay the fluctuations continue, but no where is there any appreciable tendency towards easier rates manifest.

The North-West Provinces show an increase of ninety thousand people under relief; while Central India records sixty thousand less than last week. Little weight can be attached to the reduction in Central India, however, as the figures are still incomplete.

Taking the whole of India and Burma there is an increase of about a lakh, the figures having now reached 4,101,940.

REVIEW ON IRRIGATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government of India's review on the working of Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency in 1895-96 appears in this week's *Gazette*.

It shows that increased assessments and decreased working expenses have contributed to a satisfactory improvement in the net earnings; the total assessments amounting to appreciably more than the previous year, despite the decreased area irrigated.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 4.

The sudden death of Bishop Caprotti, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, is announced by telegraph, as having occurred at Yercaud, yesterday.

His lordship arrived at Hyderabad as priest in 1857, and was consecrated Bishop seventeen years ago.

The melancholy news has been a great shock to the local Roman Catholic community.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE AND PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The International Convention framed by the Venice Conference on Plague has now been issued by the Home Department with a circular letter addressed to the various local Administrations directing them to modify their quarantine rules accordingly.

For instance the period of incubation for plague has been fixed by the Conference at ten days, and the local Governments are directed to reduce the period of observation of suspected vessels to this length of time; similarly, precautions now in force at various Indian ports for the inspection and disinfection of passengers and baggage before embarkation are to be modified to conform to the uniform rules laid down by the Conference, which, however, differ little from those already in force in various Indian ports.

A list of "susceptible" articles the importation of which the various Governments are permitted, though not compelled, to prohibit comprises only used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects; rags, used sacking, carpets, old embroidery, green and untanned hides and skins; animal refuse, including claws, hoofs, hair of all kinds; and raw silk and wool.

The only articles which must of necessity be subjected on arrival to any precautionary measures, such as disinfection, are clothing, bedding, and similar articles which have been actually used and which are carried as ordinary luggage if they come from infected area and are considered by the local sanitary authority to be contaminated.

Attention is drawn to the fact that new gunny bags are not included amongst "susceptible" articles.

As already announced, vessels passing through the Red Sea from the infected ports are classified as healthy, infected, and suspected. Healthy vessels become entitled to free pratique at the port of arrival ten days after leaving the infected port, and they can pass through the Red Sea in quarantine, and complete in the Mediterranean the ten days necessary to entitle them to free pratique.

Vessels passing through the Canal in quarantine can coal at Port Said, and passengers may embark there.

Rules for infected and suspected ships follow those of the Venice Convention of 1892; vessels carrying a doctor and disinfecting stove being given certain advantages denied to vessels not so furnished.

In regard to the Persian Gulf, healthy vessels reaching Ormuz before the expiration of ten days since they last touched at the infected port must either complete ten days at Ormuz or be medically inspected there and proceed to Shatt-el-Arab in quarantine. The same applies to suspected and infected vessels after they have landed suspected cases and been disinfected at Ormuz.

The rules regarding pilgrim ships will be issued later. The Government of India do not propose to add to the list of articles the import of which by sea from Bombay and Sind into other Indian ports they have already prohibited. They further do not propose at present to issue any further orders relating to the prohibition of exportation from clean ports of articles included in the susceptible list and coming from Bombay or Sind. They are prepared to consider the question of doing, so, however, if advised thereto by the Local Governments after consultation which the mercantile community.

The infected areas are defined by the convention as strictly limited to the actual places where plague prevails, and no place is to be deemed infected merely on account of importation into it of a few cases of plague which have led to no diffusion of the malady.

ITALY AND BOMBAY MERCHANDISE.

Italy prohibits the importation from the Bombay Presidency of all "susceptible articles" named in the Venice Convention.

TRAFFIC ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS RECOVERING.

The traffic on the Government Railways is at last beginning to recover; the earnings in the third week of May, for which figures are now published, being slightly better than in the corresponding seven days of last year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The services of Mr. E. Galbraith, I. C. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Surgeon-Captain Murray, Professor, Lahore Medical College, is granted one month's extension of furlough. The services of Surgeon-Captains Malvany and Condon are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Finance Department.—Mr. A. Clarke, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Comptroller, Assam, is granted three months' leave. Mr. Fraser officiates.

Revenue and Agriculture.—Captain Gordon, is granted one year's furlough.

Foreign Department.—Captain Peyton, of the Bombay Lancers, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kathiwar Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Forbes, whose tenure of office has expired. Major Jennings is posted as Political Agent, Malwa. Captain Kemball officiates as Political Agent, Jhalawar. The appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee as Acting Persian Consul-General, Bombay, is recognised. Captain Gastrell is granted four months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Military Department. — Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Moore officiates on the Medical Staff, vice Atkins, on leave. Major Monteith, 7th Bombay Lancers, Surgeon-Captain Burton-Brown, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Hon. Surgeon-Captain Gallagher, Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, all retire from the Service.

Second-Lieutenant Slater, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Cobham is appointed Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Griffith, promoted.

An Order is published attaching the Viceroy's Body Guard and the Nepal Escort to the Bengal Command; the Madras Body Guard to the Madras Command; and the Bombay Body Guard to the Bombay Command.

A new List of precedence of Corps in the Native Army has been published.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 4.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant Boileau, Royal Engineers, to be Company Commander, vice Captain Fair, Royal Engineers, reverted to the Imperial Establishment.

Lieutenant Bovet, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Boileau.

The services of Lieutenant J. G. Grieg, 28th Bombay Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for temporary employment on his Personal Staff.

Captain Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Bombay District.

Captain Guilding, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Nagpur District.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department:—Lieutenant Bayley, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant Hatt, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Captain Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Dyke, 57th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major Leslie, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. R. Phillipps, Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th Bombay Infantry, for six months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—2nd Border Regiment—Lieutenant Pigott, from the 13th June to 6th September, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office. Staff Corps—Commissariat Department—Captain Nicholson, 14 days, on urgent private affairs, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. 21st Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Main, 14 days, on urgent private affairs, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

"GENERAL" BOOTH, in advising his comrades of the Salvation Army on the subject of marriage, points out that abstinence from marriage is, with some people, a stern duty. It cannot, he says, be right for a man or a woman with actual indications in themselves of consumption, or epilepsy, or some other grave form of disease, to link their fortunes with those of a healthy person. The conditions of the married state are such that the woman is frequently, nay usually, deprived of the ability to labour for the daily bread of the household. That responsibility, therefore, comes upon the man, and if he cannot see his way, and that very plainly, to support a wife and family, he must remain single until he has the ability to do so. But the woman has a joint responsibility on this question. She, too, must look ahead, and unless her would-be lover can show that he possesses the means for her support, or the probability of securing them, she will be very foolish herself to be persuaded into an engagement, much more to enter the married state.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

While Dr. Leyds has been a guest, though a private one, at the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society—not exactly an institution of Little Englanders,—and is frequently paying what are understood to be peaceful visits to Downing-street, the proceedings of the South African Committee this week have been unsettled and at times tempestuous. Sir William Harcourt's reappearance after his severe attack of influenza has coincided, though it has not directly been the cause of the somewhat exciting sitting of Tuesday and the extremely exciting sitting of this afternoon. The work of de-coding the famous cipher telegrams or such of them as are forthcoming—some are still missing—having been accomplished, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris resumed his place at the witness table and underwent a searching cross-examination at the hands of what I may call the members for the prosecution. The witness admitted that there had been other telegrams besides those produced, but did not know what had become of them, and had not kept copies. Most of them, in his belief, were unimportant. He would not undertake to say that they contained no reference to the Jameson plan. The directors of the Chartered Company with whom he was in closest communication when in England, were Messrs. Beit and Maguire. When he had stated in his former examination that he never met the board he meant that he never met them with reference to the Jameson plan. When he returned to the Cape he never gave anybody any assurance that the Imperial authorities approved of the Jameson plan. He was not prepared to say that Lord Grey knew nothing about the plan. The first difficulty of the sitting arose over the persistency with which Mr. Labouchere questioned Dr. Harris with reference to his conversation with the late Mr. Fairfield, of the Colonial Office, and the unwillingness of the witness to answer. The ground of his objection was that Mr. Fairfield was dead and could not give his own account of what took place. Thereupon the room was cleared. When the public were readmitted, Mr. Chamberlain read a long letter from Mr. Fairfield, dated November 4, 1895, giving his impression of the principal interview. The witness, while he could not say that the letter contained all he had said to Mr. Fairfield, wished to say very strongly that Mr. Fairfield was

ABSOLUTELY IGNORANT OF THE JAMESON RAID

and of any preparations leading to it. The letter is interesting not only for its bearing on the inquiry, but as showing the familiar and friendly, not to say slangy, manner in which Cabinet Ministers in charge of great departments may be addressed by permanent officials. This morning Mr. Labouchere resumed his cross-examination of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, rapidly hewing down and demolishing the former's well-known charge of a financial conspiracy as "absolutely false, maliciously false and untrue." He vehemently called upon Mr. Labouchere to prove his statements, and then asked the Committee what they thought of a communication made by the hon. member for Northampton to the Paris *Gaulois*, practically restating the charge and speaking of the authors of the raid as "buccaneers" who had "fleeced the public" and who commanded the services of ladies and gentlemen in society to act as their touts. Mr. Labouchere, having reflected a little, declared that this question and this question alone, he was prepared to prove it if the Committee would allow him to produce the evidence of stockbrokers and other financial people. Then the room was cleared, and when the Press had retaken their seats it was ascertained that the Committee (1) condemned Mr. Labouchere for commenting in the *Gaulois* on the conduct of persons who have been or might be witnesses before the Committee; and (2) left it to Mr. Labouchere to take such steps as he thought necessary to meet the absolute denial of his statements which Dr. Harris had given. Lord Robert Cecil wished as witness's counsel to interfere, but was suppressed. Immediately afterwards a deadlock was produced by the refusal of the witness to answer Mr. Labouchere's questions until an apology had been tendered. For the second time the room was cleared, and on the doors being re-opened Mr. Harris was mollified by an assurance from the Chairman that if Mr. Labouchere did not attempt to substantiate his allegations then nobody but himself would be hurt. Later the Committee deliberated for the third time, the room on this occasion being cleared to consider Mr. Labouchere's request to be offered the option of proceeding to the next witnesses the Committee should summon Mr. Hawksley and Miss Flora Shaw, the lady "who does the Colonies for the *Times*," and require the first to produce the telegrams which he had shown to Mr. Chamberlain, and the second the telegrams which she had received from Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Hawksley, the Chartered Company's solicitor, was ordered to produce the telegrams in question, but he was given until Tuesday, so that he might communicate with Mr. Rhodes. The tone of Opposition papers is very bitter in their comments on the present phase of the inquiry, and even the *Daily News* insists that the good faith of Mr. Chamberlain has yet to be established, though it fails to see that there would be any great harm if the Colonial Secretary had known all that it has ever been suggested he did know.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

What may take place in the next few weeks of course cannot be said, but from all sides I hear that so far the Jubilee seats boom is a distinct failure. The agents, rightly or wrongly, are suspected of having, for obvious reasons, overrated the prices received for the use of houses and windows on the line of route, but it looks very much as if those who have not been eager to pay absurdly high prices will be rewarded for their sagacity by a speedy reduction in the market. The agents and householders appear to have forgotten how extended the route of the Royal Procession will be, and that in this respect the Jubilee of 1897 will be very different from the Jubilee of 1887, when the cortege only proceeded from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. What surprises me more is the report I receive of the state of business at the great hotels in the West End. A few weeks ago, as I think I mentioned at the time, London seemed to be filling up rapidly with Jubilee visitors. It appears that there was for a few days after Easter a considerable influx of strangers, but they were only foreign and provincial birds of passage, and their appearance was in nowise connected with the Jubilee. The fact is that the first class London hotels have been and are doing comparatively speaking wretched business. The Managing Director of a well known caravanserai explains that in ordinary years there are practically two seasons in London—a spring season and a summer season. This year there is practically no spring season. The usual visitors are either not coming at all, or are all waiting until the Jubilee week. Even the Americans, I am told by Anglo-American friends, are not coming across the Atlantic as early as customarily. I am told on good authority that at one of the largest hotels the receipts are thousands of pounds behind what they ordinarily are by the middle of May. These isles, like other portions of the habitable globe, contain a very considerable number of fussy persons, and it is not surprising that in the interests of Her Majesty's comfort and health it has been found necessary to give these people another caution. It is plainly, but not too plainly, intimated that private individuals personally unknown to Her Majesty who write letters of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee will not receive any answer, and those in the same position who send presents will find their gifts refused. This is in accordance with a well-established rule, the reasonableness of which must commend itself to all well-regulated minds. That such an intimation was not unnecessary is shown by an announcement in the *Times*. Some weeks ago that journal protested strongly against the proposal that

CARDS OF CONGRATULATION

should be showered upon the Queen from all and sundry. The *Times* pointed out that the fatigues of this period for all members of the Court will be quite trying enough without any addition to them in the shape of thousands, possibly millions, of extra letters being delivered at the Royal residences and requiring attention. Since then it has been announced that all communications intended for Her Majesty in connection with the Diamond Jubilee must be forwarded through the Secretary of State, but in spite of this an enterprising firm of photographers revive the unfortunate suggestion described above. They have sent out a specimen of a card they are issuing bearing the words "With heartfelt wishes from your Most Gracious Majesty's loyal subject," and with a space for the sender's photograph, which, of course, is to be taken by their firm. Perhaps the surest means of dissuading any who might be inclined to make use of so unseemable a form of felicitating Her Majesty on an event of which she knows all her subjects are proud is, as the leading journal observes, to point out that their cards are not at all likely to get any nearer to the Queen than the Home Office in Whitehall. One could almost wish that the same discrimination will be observed with reference to some not of course all, of the "anonymous" donors of very big sums to charitable funds in which Royalty is interested. It would be unfair and ungenerous to attribute a selfish motive to every one of these rather sensational contributions; but it is unmistakable that some are in the nature of bread thrown on the waters. The Prince of Wales has a way of enabling a giddy pretentious people, and it is high time that fortunate possessors of newly-acquired wealth should be taught that a title is not to be obtained by the gift of £10,000 or even £20,000 or £30,000 to any object. By the way I see it is stated in the Court of Westminster that owing to the enormous Famine Funds the stream of charity has during the past few months been entirely diverted from its ordinary channels.

"IN FACE OF DEATH."

The mail of last week brought you particulars of the disaster at the Snaefell Lead Mine, in the Isle of Man. One body remaining in the workings a search-party was organised on Saturday. The band consisted of Professor Le Neve Foster, F. R. S., Government Inspector of Metalliferous Mines and a son of a former well-known Secretary of the Society of Arts, Mr. G. J. Williams, Assistant Inspector, and ten other persons. When within a few feet of the body "Captain" Kewley, one of the searchers, was overcome by poisonous gas. His comrades, themselves somewhat affected, promptly got him into the box and rang for it to be drawn up. Horror! The box got jammed in the sheathing and there stuck. The brave fellows below gave themselves up as lost; but Professor Foster with remarkable coolness began to make notes in his note book. "I fear we are all dying," he wrote. "No help coming. . . . The box does not come. In spite of all ringing for help it will not come. Captain Redcliffe is struggling. No real pain. Goodbye. I feel as if I were sleeping. Again, goodbye all! 2-15 p.m.—We are all done. Oh, for the box! It is held in the shaft. I had heard this." He also penned a touching farewell to his family, adding:—"It is really like a bad dream. No pain. No pain. For the benefit of others, no pain. I am glad that Jones went away, and that all of us have not perished at this stage." The notes continue:—"2-25 p.m.—Two of the party are all right. I think they are ringing. When is help coming? The box is gone. Four new men are coming. I don't feel bad. It is strange to write notes while we are dying. What a lot I have written! Captain Redcliffe is about the worst. I think he will go first. While there is life there is hope. Good old proverb! Send a note for more brandy. Send for more help. The box has just gone up with Redcliffe. Williams goes next—he has a capital heart. 2-45.—I have written pages. Kewley is a good fellow. There is life in the old horse yet. I feel as if I could sing. God is helping us; he has heard our prayer. My turn to go." One mortal hour passed before the box containing Kewley could be extricated and brought to the surface. Then with all possible speed the rest were released, Professor Foster being the last to leave the poisonous mine. He still held his note-book in his hand, and though feeble and staggering, contrived, as he was assisted from the box, to enter the time of his getting to the top. His last entry was:—"Dr. Miller says I must be quiet, but I won't." Kewley says that when the box in which he was being hauled up stuck fast he thought that the water-power had become exhausted. He accordingly shouted: "For God's sake, men, tell them to put the steam on." He then lost consciousness, and knows no more till he found himself in bed. Professor Le Neve Foster is as charming in manner as he is retiring in disposition, and he has been overwhelmed with congratulations from his London friends. In a hearty shower of honours that according to general expectation is to descend next month decorations will fall upon many who less deserve them than do Professor Le Neve Foster and his courageous companions.

INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Such brilliant weather as, after all our climatic trials, we are now enjoying is not favourable to indoor meetings, but the lecture hall of the Society of Arts was again filled yesterday afternoon, when Captain P. Molesworth Sykes, of the Queen's Bays, and Honorary Consul at Kerman, brought a most successful session to a close by giving the members of the Indian Section what so high an authority as Sir Frederick Goldsmid describes as an important, useful, and interesting paper. The subject of the paper, "Kerman and Persian Beluchistan," might imply that it was an ordinary description of the country and people in those parts. Captain Sykes has doubtless much to say on these points, but on this occasion he dealt lightly with present day manners and customs, and devoted himself mainly to throwing light on the journeys of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo. Captain Sykes read during his wanderings the authorities on Alexander's march on the spots mentioned by them, attempting to trace the exact route followed by the great conqueror. He was, therefore, in a position yesterday to enlighten his audience on the route of the invading army in its westward course. Everyone present could appreciate the sufferings of Alexander's troops from Captain Sykes's own experience in his journey from Chahbar to Geh, in October, 1893, when the heat in the shade was daily over 90, and sometimes over 100, which must have increased the horrors of the situation for men marching in heavy armour across the stony passes, or ploughing their way through the deep sand. The lecturer put forward—quite modestly it may be parenthetically observed—the claim that in 1894 his party was the first to follow the route selected by the Greek leader. In the following year he made a tour in the plateau region lying to the south of Kerman, so as to be able to investigate Marco Polo's route by travelling over the district, which had never been revisited since the great Venetian's journey. He had already travelled from Urmi, by the Bakri Pass, across the Jabal Bariz Range, which is now the caravan road, but as Marco referred to a "plain country" the Pass of Hanaka would certainly be inapplicable. Inquiries were therefore made as to another route, with the result that the Hanaka route was found to be a new road, its caravanserai dating from this present century, whereas the ancient route, which entered the hills just above Mahun, did not necessitate such a difficult pass as Hanaka. In 1893 Captain Sykes crossed the Dasht-i-Sut, and had reason to believe that he was

THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO TRAVERSE IT

from north to south. Here he was inclined to accept the present caravan route as the one followed by Marco, judging from the description of the region. Captain Sykes mentioned that throughout his wanderings he was always treated with the utmost courtesy by high and low, and he felt sure that nowhere else in the East is a stranger less subject to fanaticism or dislike. Among those who had particularly helped to collect together the interesting some fragments of the past, he specially mentioned H. H. the Farman Farma, one of the most enlightened statesmen in Persia; while H. E. Nasir-ul-mulk, who is now on his way to represent the Shah in this country, always afforded Captain Sykes considerable help in these subjects, of which he himself is, according to the lecturer, a "profound student." Captain Sykes was fortunate in having as Chairman his chief, Sir Mortimer Durand, who as British Minister at Teheran knows all about the lecturer and his work. Sir Mortimer expressed gratification that young Englishmen of the present day have as much enterprise and "go" in them as those of former generations. They go, he said, in pursuit of war and sport, and they come back full of valuable information. Sir Mortimer said it had never been his good fortune to know an officer of greater capacity for more untiring exertion than Captain Sykes. It was not, however, only as a traveller that Sir Mortimer praised Captain Sykes. Not the least of that officer's services, remarked the Chairman, was that Captain Sykes has been the introducer into Persia of the game of polo, which centuries ago had been played there in a somewhat rudimentary form and under another name. Through his exertions, and by the kindness of the Shah, the game was daily played on the grand parade at Teheran. Some excellent views were thrown on the screen, and a collection of articles brought home by the lecturer, including some fine carpets and coloured tiles, was much admired by the audience. I ought to have mentioned above one little fact the lecturer told us to illustrate the pride taken by self-respecting Beluchis in their lamentable ignorance. When asked a few questions as to distances or names of places, they tell you that they know nothing, and when asked how that is, reply: "Why should I know? I am a Beluchi!" which, as Captain Sykes remarked, if not convincing, is at any rate final. There was not much time for discussion by that indefatigable savant and politician, Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., made a valuable contribution to the proceedings. By the way, Sir Henry, in the course of his speech, referred to the pleasure that all scientific men in the House feel at escaping for an hour or two from the wearisomeness of that assembly. He even went so far as to say, to the horror of Mr. Bhownuggree, who was present, that "politics are beastly," and did not even apologise to the ladies for using that inelegant word.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.

Your late Member of Council and Mrs. Birdwood, who only arrived the day previously, were among those who were attracted to the Adelphi by Captain Sykes's lecture, and they were cordially welcomed home by numerous old friends. Mr. Birdwood is the picture of health, and Mrs. Birdwood, I am glad to say, seems to have entirely recovered from the asthma with which she was troubled in the earlier portion of the voyage, and which partly induced them to come round to Plymouth, instead of lingering on the Continent, as was their original intention. By the way, the *Westminster Gazette* makes a complimentary allusion to Mr. Birdwood's retirement "after nearly forty years' distinguished service in India," adding:—"He and his wife remained in Bombay throughout the worst period of the plague, and Mrs. Birdwood's labours on behalf of the stricken population will long be remembered with gratitude by the natives of Western India. She visited the most severely affected quarters of the city daily, ministering to the sick and distressed, and never sparing herself."

TIT FOR TAT.

A story relating to a certain well-known retired Bengal Civilian of more brilliancy than judgment is going the round of Anglo-Indian circles, and I repeat it without vouching for its literal accuracy. The gentleman in question has the reputation of being exceedingly high and mighty. One of his amiable traits is to affect forgetfulness of the names of those whom he has known in past years in India as colleagues, and the infirmity is specially marked in the case of those who have served under him in the various posts he has adorned. The story goes that he and a former subordinate accidentally met in Piccadilly. In response to the latter's evident desire to speak, the great man stopped for a second or two, and extending his fore-finger, condescendingly said to Mr. Plantagenet, as I will call him: "How dye do, Jones?" "I'm all right Robinson," was the alleged reply; "how are you?"

ARRIVAL OF SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY.

Not the least welcome of the Indian visitors to England for the Diamond Jubilee is Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, the respected leader of the Parsees. Accompanied by his daughter, one of his nieces, and a nephew, Sir Jamsetjee arrived at Victoria Station from the Continent at a quarter-past 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was received by a large concourse of friends, among them being Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State, Mr. Justice Jardine, Messrs. Mools, D. Byramjee, D. P. Cama, F. B. Cama, M. R. Bore (of Zanzibar), Bheiwan, Dr. Kapadia, and the rest of the Parsee colony. After being introduced to those present by Mr. Bhownuggree, Sir Jamsetjee, who was highly gratified at receiving such a cordial reception, was driven in a landau and pair to his hotel. He has been invited by his co-religionists to attend an evening party at the Imperial Institute on the 3rd of June, when an address will be presented to him.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Earl of Hardwicke, a former popular Master of the Buckhounds, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales in his younger days, and a great favourite in Society. Early in life he was for a few years in the cavalry, and saw some active service in India. He was essentially a "smart" man, and twenty years ago had the reputation of being the best groomed man in the House of Lords. There was, if I remember rightly, a story current about him in those days that he challenged a man to a duel, who had brushed against his exceedingly shiny tall hat. For some time past he has been physically a wreck, and when I last saw him a few months ago in Piccadilly leaning on the arm of a friend, and walking at a snail's pace, I could not help contrasting him with the radiant and buoyant Lord Hardwicke of the early Eighties. He once sat in the House of Commons as member for Cambridgeshire, where the paternal estates are situated, and during one of his electoral campaigns gained tremendous local fame by engaging in a stand-up fight with a rough and muscular cornporter who had insulted him.

The deaths of several other prominent members of the aristocracy are announced including the Dowager Duchess of Atholl, who goes back as 1852 was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, and has always been one of her Majesty's most attached friends; Lord H. Edward Somerset, youngest son of the Duke of Beaufort; and the Dowager Lady Halberton, widow of a former Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Oxford University has suffered a serious loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Warden of Keble College. Many old University men in India will also hear with regret of the death of the Oxford oarsman, Mr. H. E. Strode.

Other deaths recorded this week are those of Mr. Wickham, the Conservative member for the Petersfield division of Hampshire; Lord Justice Barry, an ornament of the Irish Bench; Colonel Sir William Green, whose distinguished military career connected him with the Crimea and Lord Wolseley's Nile Expedition; Captain Boughey Burgess, for many years Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution; Mr. John Scarlett Campbell, who as a member of the Bengal Civil Service from 1847 to 1878 had an excellent record; Sir William Charley, Bart., who did much for Melbourne, and whose splendid contributions to the Famine Funds of 1877 and 1897 showed the catholicity of his sympathies; the Marquis Maffei, Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg; and Princess Isabelle de Bourbon, aunt of the Queen Regent of Spain.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the overland mails of the 21st May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Baynham, Rev
Bogvic, Bandmaster G
Bogvic, Mrs
Burnett, Miss
Carr, Maj and Mrs C W and child
Caulfield, Capt and Mrs
Clarke, Mr M C
Douglas, Mr I E
Dunmock, Mr
Dover, Mr F D
Earle, Miss
Earle, Maj
Gower, Mrs
Hankin, Mrs
Howitt, Miss
Hudson, Mr
Kerr, Miss H L
Langdon, Capt J
Leader, Lieut F W
LeMessurier, Mrs
Lovelace, Mr
Lutllow, Mr G
McGroiny, Mrs
Mason, Mr P G
Mansfield, Mr K
Morrison, Miss L F
Palmer, Mr
Porter, Mr J
Stewens, Miss P
Sinpkinson Miss
Sykes, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Thomson, Mr and Mrs H
Torrie, Lt Col L and Mrs
Veronica, Sister May
Wilson, Miss L G
Woodthorpe, Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Khan, Mr
Lang, Mr B
Lewis, Mr J T
Macpherson, Mr J
McEwen, Mr K
Mackenzie, Mrs L
Marriott, Mr and Mrs
Murray, Mr A
Navrojee, Miss D
Parsons, Mr Justice
Robertson, Lt J
Scamberlain, Mr
Scott, Mrs
Simond, Dr
Smith, Miss A M

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Stevenson, Lt K B

FROM SUEZ.—Biscoe, Rev J W

FROM ADEN.—Coolbaugh, Rev and Mrs.

THE MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

A PARTIAL strike amongst the mill-hands employed in the various mills is the Mahim Division still continues, and the several mills, which have been closed, have not been able to resume work.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G A Griffith, B C S
Mr C W Hope, B C S
Mr C W Whish, B C S
Mr G L Smith, B C S
Mr A P Handley, B
Mr H G S Savery, B
Mr G A Mollard, B
Mr N L Hallward, B
Mr R T Reeves, B
Mr G T C Plowden, B
Mr F H Dickinson, B
Mr W H Smith, B
Mr R Tl Congdon, B
Mr E McCaffy, B
Mr R W Rowland, B
Mr D K Homan, B
Mr W Vaughan, B
Mr R E Purves, B
Mr C H Le Marchand, B
Mr S L F Cavendish, M
Lt-Col W D Farewell
Col T R Byng,
Col H F Leach, C B, D S O
Lt-Col E J F Wood
Lt-Col A R Martin
Lt Col G P M Prichard
Major P A Buckland
Major A A Barrett
Major A L Mein
Capt G J Fitz M Sandy
Capt T Wedd
Capt W A B Dennys
Capt G Warren
Capt L C Fryer
Capt H W D Deane
Lieut H E Norman
Lieut R J C Eastwood
Lieut C K Forester-Walker
Lieut G A F Sanders
Lieut T C M P Hogg
Lieut A F Thomason
Lieut C G Stansfeld
Lieut E Ede L Sclfe
Surg-Major L A Waddell

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J A C Skinner, B C S, 3 mos
Mr W H C Minns, B C S, 3 mos
Mr J W L Tooze, B, 4 mos
Mr C A Simpson, B, 4 mos
Mr C S M Ker, B, 3 mos
Mr F T Paine, B, till Sept 2 1897
Mr C J Ussher, M, till Oct 15 1897
Major H S Wilmot, 3 mos
Capt G Chenevix-Trench, 1 mo
Lieut A H P Harrison, 11 days
Lieut P F Pocock, 3 mos
Lieut E N Oldard, 3 mos
Surg-Major A J O'Dea,

and not according [illegible] umpires opens up a delicate [illegible] subject is legislated upon, the writer does not feel that tournament polo can ever be in an entirely satisfactory condition. In the ten diagrams of different possible positions in the game we get excellent object lessons. The second part of this treatise on polo tells the history of the game from before the time of Cyrus the Great, and gives many interesting episodes in its development. The first rules of polo, those of the Cachar Club, in 1863, are given as being of historic interest. They are explicit enough, and hit out straight at malpractices. Rule VI. "No player is willingly to strike either his antagonist or his antagonist's horse," and XX. "Spurs and whips may be freely used, but only on the rider's own horse; to beat an adversary's horse is foul play" indicate that in Cachar enthusiasm occasionally went in advance of discretion. The new rules do not mention these dangers, though "hustling" is not technically forbidden. Captain Younghusband thinks it ought to be abolished altogether, even its elimination entailed a change in the present nature of the game. It is now the duty of one or more of the players really to keep the opposing team off their "hit" and to annoy them generally. This all involves hustling and being hustled to the great risk of the members of both team. Collisions follow as a matter of course. Another change advocated is that there should be a certain number of marks for every "subsidiary" goal, as such a rule would give a fairer appreciation of the respective merits of the teams than the present practice of not counting subsidiaries except in case of a tie.

In his chapter on the Purchase of Ponies, the author is very amusing as well as wise, recognizing the fact that no amount of the best advice could make some men know a good horse from a bad one, just as to others such advice would be useless, as they can instinctively "spot" a good beast with unfailing accuracy. Captain Younghusband's pages will be consulted with profit by many a polo player in India. They are full of the energy and verve that enabled him to dovetail the writing of them—with Government pen, ink, and paper, as he gratefully acknowledges—between the martial incidents of the Chitral Campaign. They lose nothing in interest by such rapid and condensed writing.

INDIA AND SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Our London correspondent writes :—Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., as a member of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Museums of the Science and Art Department, is taking a very active part in that important inquiry. His interest in the matter is not confined to seeing that his own constituents in Bethnal Green receive proper treatment, but he is also directing his attention to the India Museum, which, as everybody knows, is now an annexe of the larger museum at South Kensington. The other day, Mr. G. Purden Clarke, C.I.E., the well-known Director of the South Kensington Museum, gave evidence, and some pertinent questions were put to him by the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green. I think your readers will be interested in the following *verbatim* report of this portion of the examination of the witness by Mr. Bhownuggree :—

Mr. Bhownuggree.—With regard to the Indian Museum, will you tell the Committee how it is that the South Kensington Museum has charge of the India Museum collections?—Mr. Purden Clarke. It was transferred by the India Office to the custody of the Science and Art Department in 1879.

Was it for any particular reason that this transfer took place?—I think that is going into matters concerning the Indian Government. The principal reason was the burden; the cost of it (some 8,000*l.* a year) was considered very oppressive by the people in the India Office, and upon Sir George Birdwood's recommendation it was transferred.

Was that a saving to the Indian Exchequer?—The whole of that sum of 2,000*l.* a year.

Do you differentiate the Oriental Collection from the Indian Collection proper?—We have kept the Indian Collection together; we do not mix it with the Oriental Collection.

You have kept it distinct?—Yes; the Oriental Collection are in a gallery leading out of the Indian Collection.

What is the system of adding to or renovating these Indian exhibits?—We make purchases from time to time, but very few high class objects of Indian manufacture are brought to us.

Who makes the purchases?—I have made most of them.

In England?—The best pieces were found in a collection in Paris. There was some Indian brass work of very high artistic value, beyond anything I have seen in India.

You have no means of buying anything in India, have you?—We have no one there to look out for us. As a rule the people who buy fine things keep them, and they do not offer them to us. It is only at the break-up of a collection in England that we get a chance of getting an increase of our Indian collection. We bought an Indian book last year for a very large sum—100*l.*

But my impression is that a man possessing an Indian work of art in India, would sooner part with it than would a purchaser or collector; his knowledge of art and pride in the possession of it bring them practically small; do you share that opinion?—Yes; but it would be necessary to have someone over there travelling about continually to find what I am afraid would be very few objects.

Are there no officials of museums in India who might do that work for you?—Anything I should advise them to keep themselves; they would not let us have anything.

Do they often keep them in India?—Anything very fine.

You went to India in the year 1883?—Yes.

And you were specially deputed to go there for the purpose of buying a collection?—Making a collection.

What was the sum placed at your disposal?—5,000 by the India Office, and 2,000*l.* by the South Kensington Department.

And since then there has been no such deputation of yourself or any other officer?—No; but at several International Exhibitions we have made purchases.

Then you do really keep pace here with regard to the Indian Collection, except when you buy things in Paris or elsewhere in Europe?—We never lose an opportunity of securing a fine object for the Indian Collection; I look after that personally.

How much have you bought, on the average, in the less five years?—I can give a return in regard to that.

Are you still the head of the Indian Museum Department?—As Director of the Museum, it is a section under my control.

Of which you were formerly the sole keeper?—Yes.

How is it that now you combine both the predecessor in office do not have charge of the Indian Museum, I understand?—For nearly two years I was keeper of the collection under the Director of the South Kensington Museum, and now I am the Director of the Museum and I have that keepership and all the other keeperships under my control.

Who is occupying the position you occupied before?—Mr. Acton, one of our keepers.

What is his special means of knowledge with regard to Indian collections?—On our staff at the India we had no officer who had made a special study of Indian collections, and I selected Mr. Acton, knowing he would carry out my instructions, having been so many years in that Museum, I wish to retain the whole control of it.

There are a great many exhibits having reference to temples and shrines and religious places, and so forth, peculiarly Indian in their character, which perhaps a native of India would know more about than I—Yes, he would probably know all about the religious portion of the collection; but it by was a Hindoo he would be prejudiced against the Mahomedan art, and if he was a Mahomedan he would despise the Hindoo art.

If you had in charge of this Department an Indian expert curator, would it not make the collection a little more interesting and useful to the public than at present?—I have never seen a native of India who was sufficiently trained to undertake the charge of this special Museum.

No one engaged in the museums in India?—Not with a sufficiently wide training.

Is there any particular current expense attached to this Indian collection?—Two staff officers are attached by the Department, and it is a very small cost than it was.

India pays nothing?—Nothing.

THE COREAN SECRETARY OF S[illegible] proposed the engagement of [illegible]state for War has for service in Corea. There [illegible]8 Russian soldiers are divided in their opin[illegible]embers of the Cabinet pathency of the measure [illegible]on regarding the exment proposals against [illegible] The Japanese Governe quantity of [illegible]ne proposal.

The quantity of [illegible]anal produced in India is now rapidly approach[illegible]g four million tons a year, the outturn in 1896 [illegible]37 having been over 3,800,000 tons. The Bengal [illegible]of 500,000 tons in the twelvemonth. Of this amo[illegible]collieries account for nearly two-thirds there b[illegible]over producing capacity is such that no fear of any falling away. The Nizam's territo[illegible]ry visited 30,000 tons less than in the year the [illegible]ding, but this was due in part to breaches on railways, and the Singareni collieries are actually in a position to give a much greater output than heretofore. The Director-General of Indian railways in his Administration Report states that arrangements have now been made to put Singareni coal on the Bombay market at a price which will enable it to compete with English coal, and over 84,000 tons have been already sold there. The demand for this coal, which is of excellent quality, has increased so much that further development of the colliery is necessary and more pits are to be sunk. There have been recurring difficulties about labour at Singareni, but the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company have now taken steps which should make their workpeople thoroughly contented. Houses of an improved type are being built, the water-supply is being looked to, and the whole about food-supplies is being met. It is to be hoped that with these improvements ample labour can be fed and be secured. With the opening of the East Coast Railway and the Bezwada-Madras line the demand for Singareni coal will still further increase and the Company seems to have a very prosperous future before it.

HOWARD'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects or any prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ass any dealer in perfumery, for Howard's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	*
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	3
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	
	Chakla	1	0	21
	Umarkhadi	1	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	11
	Bhuleshwar	1	2	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	2
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	19
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewri	0	0	
G	Sion	0	0	6
	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jail	0	1	
	Grant Road	0	2	4
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Nisampura	2*	0	
	Total	9	7	71
	Total to date	12,478	10,616	

* From Bandora Station.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government, for the week ending 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant :—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. of houses visited	1,221
" condemned	41
" requiring alterations	93
" referred for opinion to Engineer's Department	6

HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNEXIONS.

No. of houses visited	886
" where water-connections cut off	27
" where water-taps repaired	13

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. of houses disinfected and flushed	338
" lime-washed	114
" where roofs opened	8
" where flooring taken up	6
" vacated	7
" destroyed by fire	0
" where disinfectants were distributed	1,501

DRAINS.

Length cleansed	13,383 ft.

GULLIES.

No. of gullies flushed	5,276

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients	257
" deaths	33
" recoveries	98
" patients under treatment	167

WARD RETURNS.

Attacks	48
Deaths	10

TOTAL MORTALITY.

Week under report	838
Previous week	925

CHOLERA CASES IN BOMBAY.

From the reports received at the Plague Committee's office, yesterday, from the various District Medical officers it appears that Santebai, a Municipal labourer, who was attacked with cholera and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, died yesterday. Bhicu Babu, a Hindu, who was taken to Grant Road Hospital, died of cholera in the hospital a few hours after admission.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee yesterday, by telegraph from Cutch Mandvie that out of 31 deaths from plague 13 occurred in the city, and 18 in the hospital, where at present 238 patients are being treated. Dr. Yersin left Cutch Mandvie for Bombay on Thursday.

CASES IN THE HOSPITALS.

The total number of plague patients at present lying in the different hospitals is 160. They are :—

HOSPITALS.	PATIENTS.
Bhattia	3
Dosa Oswal	3
Soni Mahomedan	4
Lohana	1
Chattri Sarang Street	7
Marjadi Vaisnav	40
Jain	16
Kandi Peerbhoy	7
Grant Road	49
Pringle	1
Arthur Road	12
Julaia	8
Hindu	11
Parsee	1
Parel Government House	36
Total	160

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The report of house-to-house inspection from the Justices and Special Constables, submitted to the Plague Committee's offices, yesterday, showed that a plague case was discovered at Pydhownie, and was sent to Grant Road Hospital. Mrs. Cousens Grai wan, a European lady, residing at Oomerkhadi, being found suffering from bubonic fever, was conveyed to the European General Hospital. The two cases found in No. 6 district were removed to the Ri pon and Grant Road Hospitals. The two cases found in Nos. 8 and 9 districts, respectively, were taken to Grant Road Hospital.

THE QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The following table shows the number of occupants in different Quarantine Camps :—

Camps.	Admissions.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Modykhana	108	34	227
Warlibunder	0	2	143
Pilgrims' Shed	9	2	165
Naroliwady	0	0	54
Reay Road	0	0	172
	117	38	960

* A child four months old died of fever.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,381, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeway 2,967, making a total of 4,348 persons. Departures by sea 856, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,952, making a total of 3,818 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 530 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 2nd June, to 6 a.m., 3rd June, there were :—Admission 1, discharged cured 1, and remaining under treatment, 10.

From 6 a.m., to 6 a.m., 4th June :—Admissions 1, and remaining under treatment, 11.

Since last Thursday, 27th May, to 3rd June, of the patients were admitted, four died after twenty-four hours, three discharged cured, two convalescents, and eleven remaining under treatment. The names of the convalescents and their places of residence are as follows :—Gemoo Bhikajee, Mandvie ; and Motiba Bechari, Null Bazar. Those discharged cured are :—Raghoonath Nanabhai, Esnas wady ; Sudjoo Baka, Byculla ; and Chiranjilal, Par, Byculla.

SIND.

KARACHI, June 1.

To-day there were 3 fresh cases of plague and 2 deaths. Nurse Horne, who is down with plague, is doing well.

A CYCLONIC storm of considerable intensity, with much lightning and thunder giving very heavy rain, passed over calcutta on Tuesday night. Rain fell for several hours steadily. The storm was more like the bursting of the monsoon than the common nor-westers which have been such a feature of the weather here during the past month. The sky was heavily clouded next morning, and strong winds were blowing, accompanied by the rumblings of thunder.

As regards the petroleum industry in India the Railway Report shows that the Digboi field in Assam is being steadily exploited. Ten more holes are yielding oil and over 235,000 gallons were produced in the past year. The new refinery at Margherita has begun its experimental operations, and the results are highly satisfactory. A good quality of kerosine oil and first-class paraffine wax have been put on the market, and the sale of these is assured. The Company which is working the field have not been so successful in their borings at Makum, where nine wells have been sunk. The yield was only 1,310 gallons, but the borings will be continued and oil in workable quantities may eventually be found. The capital expenditure at Digboi and Makum now amounts to nearly 11½ lakhs, and more money will be spent as the industry seems a promising one. Assam appears to be the only province in India, excluding, of course, Burma, which is likely to yield petroleum. The workings in Baluchistan were abandoned some years ago, and the experimental borings in the Indus Valley at Sukkur and Kundra have also been stopped. At the former place a well was sunk 1,620 feet, and as no oil was struck, it was rightly considered inadvisable to continue the boring.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, May 14th, the East India Company's Officers' Superannuation Bill and the Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Bill passed the Committee stage.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on May 14 the Earl of Dunraven rose to call attention to the prevalence of contagious diseases in Her Majesty's Army, especially in India, and to move "That in view of the report of the Departmental Committee of the India Office of Feb. 20, 1897, it is, in the opinion of this House, urgently necessary that an inquiry be made into the effect of such diseases upon the forces of the Crown, the civil population, and the native races within Her Majesty's dominions, and into the nature and results of the measures which are or have been in force in this and other countries for the prevention of such diseases." He observed that while he most heartily approved and applauded what the Government had done, he could not conscientiously say he believed that any measures which might be taken by the Indian Government subject to the limitations which were laid down in the despatch of the Secretary of State would prove efficacious in dealing with this evil, which was so detrimental to the strength of the Army in India and so dangerous to the health of the whole community in that benighted country. In 1887 the admissions to hospital from venereal diseases were 362 per 1000. In 1895 they had risen to 537 per 1000. That was to say that during those eight years the proportion of men on the sick list owing to these causes had increased at the rate of 48 per cent., and more than half the total number of the forces in India had been affected by the disease. The Commission stated that the strength in 1895 45 per 1000, or, altogether, 3,300 men out of a total force of 71,031, were constantly in hospital from this cause. These were terribly high figures; but, bad as they were, they did not, as the report showed, by any means represented the actual inefficiency, for there were cases which, being treated outside the hospital, did not come into the returns at all. There were men treated for diseases of another character which were either induced or greatly aggravated by venereal disease, and numbers of men were discharged from hospital as cured who were yet totally unfit for active service. Among 5,822 men detailed for field service with the Chitral relief force 42, or nearly 8 per cent., had to be rejected for venereal disease, and 279 more, or an additional 4½ per cent., had to be transferred from field hospitals to the base from the same cause. Calculating on that basis they were face to face with the appalling fact that out of a force of 70,000 men no less than 9,000, or 13 per cent. of the whole, were unfit for active service owing to a cause which, to a great extent at any rate, was a preventable cause. (Hear, hear.) Putting aside altogether their duty as a civilised country, putting aside what he thought was their duty as a humane nation acting within the spirit of the religion they professed, putting aside also the protective duty that Parliament owed to the whole community and looking at the matter purely from a commercial point of view as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence, it was perfectly plain that if efficacious steps could be taken to check the ravages of this disease there would be a greater gain to the efficiency of the Army than there would be by the increase to the Army that the Legislature had recently made. The knowledge of the prevalence of these diseases had a most detrimental effect on recruiting. Not only had the diseases increased enormously in virulence, but they had also increased enormously in virulence. In 1887 there were 29 per 1000 suffering from secondary syphilis. That number had been steadily rising until it now amounted to 85 per 1000. The returns for 1894 showed that out of a total of 70,000 men in India 5,431 had been in hospital for secondary diseases during the term of their Indian service. There ought to be no disease or suffering from the same disease who had not been treated in hospital for it. The officials at Netley declared that many had been so many cases of secondary syphilis in the hospital nor of so bad a type. Consider the effect that that must have upon the civil population at home. Out of 13,000 men who returned from India every year, 3,040 were impregnated with this terrible and fatal disease, and a very small proportion were married. The present condition of the Army in India was therefore

A GREAT AND GROWING SOURCE OF DANGER

to the whole community. As to the Army, generally, the figures were not creditable to us. In round numbers, the figures were 1,000 per 1000 in Germany 27, France 44, Russia 43, Austria 65, Italy 71, and British troops in the United Kingdom 201. The preventive and sanitary measures adopted in India had been practically a partial failure. The causes of this partial failure were the change to the short service system, which introduced into India a very large number of very young and inexperienced men; the creation of camps of exercise; and the greater movement of troops throughout the country. There was an end to the chance in India of dealing with diseases like typhoid, cholera, and small-pox; but, owing to the resolution of the Commons, this particular disease was made a privileged disease—(cheers)—and allowed to contract itself out of the Act. He was glad to say that the Government had relieved the country of that gross slur on its common-sense and humanity; but, at the same time, this disease was placed in the same category as all other contagious diseases. But he did not see how it was possible for a medical board to certify the testimony of disease in this instance. He insisted on the necessity of medical examination if any effective action was to be taken, public opinion would not consent if the Indian Government had a free hand in the matter. Whether the general sanitary law in India could be made more effective; the general and local amount and character of the disease in India; the regulations enforced in other countries and the Colonies, especially where they had dealings with native races—all these were questions about which information was difficult to obtain. He did not know where he should go to learn what effect we had had upon the native races with which we had come into contact. That subject had never been much noticed, but it ought to be, because, though we might have a perfect right to colonise and extend our possessions we could not have any moral right to plant alongside the flag the seeds of an insidious and terrible disease. (Hear, hear.) He asked for an inquiry, because he thought information was greatly needed to educate public opinion.

LORD ROBERTS' VIEWS.

Lord Roberts of Kandahar said : The subject brought forward by the noble earl is one which nobody would willingly discuss in public if he could conscientiously avoid doing so, and I have been most reluctant to take part in this debate. But, my lords, I recognise so strongly the necessity for measures being adopted to arrest progress of a great and growing evil—an evil which is sapping the strength of our Army and jeopardising many of our best troops—that I feel I should be wanting in my duty to my country and the Service to which I have the honour to belong if I were to shrink from speaking plainly or neglect to do whatever lies in my power to make my countrymen understand the culpable indifference which has permitted a horrible disease so far-reaching in its result that it threatens seriously to injure the health and physique of a large proportion of the manhood of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) I do not propose to take up your lordships' time by giving detailed statistics of the diseases which are sapping the health of the troops in India; the proceedings of the committee published over by the Under-Secretary of State for India show how appalling those statistics are. I will merely invite your attention, my lords, to two facts, which completely, I think, prove the fallacy of the assertion that contagious diseases are not increased by cantonments. Since the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act and clearly demonstrate the necessity for action being taken without delay to preserve the health and efficiency of the soldiers serving in our Eastern Empire. One of the facts, my lords, which I would bring to your notice is the extraordinary number of men constantly invalided from India suffering from the effects of this loathsome disease as compared with the numbers invalided from the same cause when the Contagious Diseases Act was in force. In the statement which I hold in my hand the comparison is made out for 1879 and 1880—the two years bonâ fide absolutely previous to the repeal of the Contagious Acts framed under the Contagious Diseases Act—and for 1896 and 1895—the two latest years for which returns are available. In 1879 and 1880 the number of British soldier, in India (exclusive of those on service in Afghanistan) were respectively 19,337 and 50,131. During those two years only 101, or less than 13 per cent., were invalided to England on account of this special disease. In 1894 and 1895 the number of British soldiers in India were respectively 70,983 and 68,331, of which the invalids sent home were 2,603 and 2,434, or no less than 3·66 per cent. and 3·56 per cent. respectively. Of the 2,603 invalided in 1894, 1,000 were for primary syphilis, 1,603 for secondary syphilis, and 1,603 for

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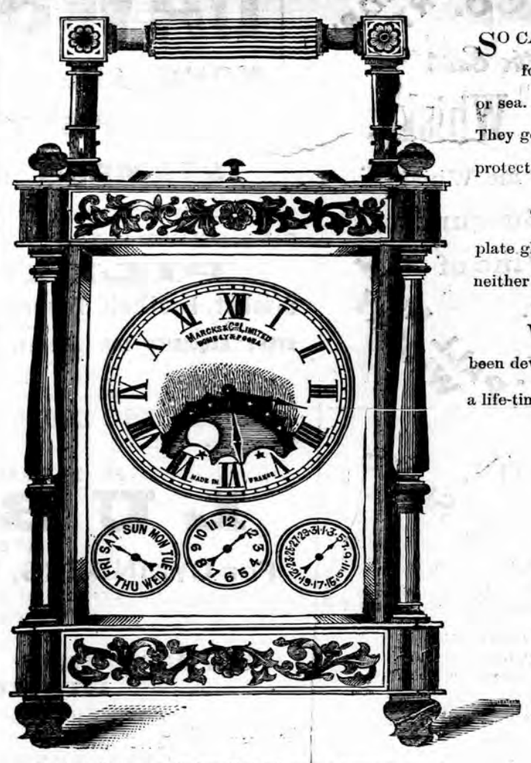

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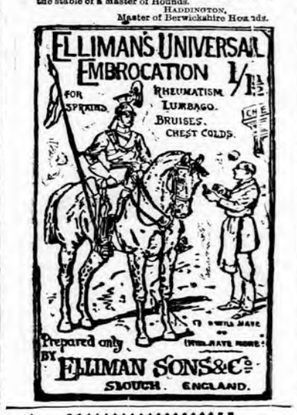

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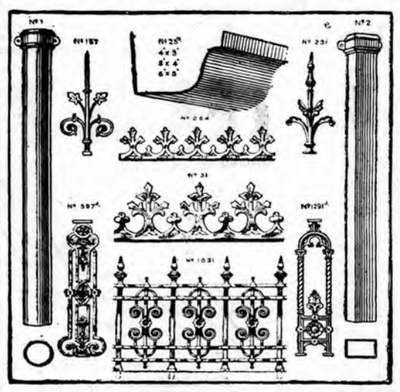

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